

CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

THE DAILY REBEL

PUBLISHED BY
FRANC. M. PAUL.

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For one month, sum invested, interest Two Dollars. For two months, sum invested, interest Four Dollars. No deduction will be made from these rates.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

We wish to purchase 500 pounds of clean cotton and linen, rags for which we will pay the very highest price in cash. Persons collecting rags, will do well to separate the white from the colored, as white rags will command higher prices than mixed ones.

Confederate Agents are requested to collect rags again. Where any quantity is purchased at a point convenient for shipment, advise us of the fact and we will direct where they are to be shipped, and forward the money for them.

ADDRESS PHANC. M. PAUL, Chattanooga, Tenn.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1863.

Latest From the South.

We have Nashville filled up to the 22d last, from which we call the following items of interest:

MURFREESBORO, May 19.—The rumor is prevalent that the enemy is continually withdrawing great part of his troops from the front and hurrying toward Jackson, Miss., with the evident design of crushing Grant, who is reported in possession of that place. The foundation for the report is the converging statements of several lady refugees from Nashville.

They report that three brigades certainly left southward a few days since, and they were seen afterward at Chattanooga.

A dispatch from Gen. Dodge confirms the taking of Jackson, and says that the rebels in that vicinity are commanded by Gen. Johnston, and he is receiving heavy reinforcements from Georgia and South Carolina.

Dispatches from Adjutant General Thomas were received to day, saying that he has made twelve speeches, enlisted eleven black regiments, and will soon have twenty; that his doctrine of arming the black man is everywhere received with enthusiasm, and that after visiting Rosecrans, will return to finish the good work on the Mississippi.

It is stated at the War Department that more vigorous measures for calling out the full military strength of the negroes, will be made on General Thom's return from the West, that officer, alike from interest and familiarity with the subject, is considered peculiarly qualified to assume entire charge of the organization of the negro troops, and his return is thereby awaited before the rules and regulations therefor are promulgated.

The War Department has already received dispatches from him announcing the complete organization of eleven negro regiments on the Mississippi. Meantime prospects for negro volunteers continue brighter in the city. The enlistments for the first negro regiment are already complete, and steps are being taken for the organization of a second.

Those interested in the work promise also another regiment from Georgetown, and one if not two more from Alexandria. The district has thus far furnished but two white regiments. Reporters to-day telegraphed asking Gen. Strother, Military Governor of Alexandria, asking how many negro troops could be raised there. Strother replied he would undertake to raise a brigade, and have it ready for speedy service in the fortifications. From other quarters the indications are not less cheering. Baltimore promises well for at least one regiment, and the Southern shore of Maryland for another. Within a circuit of eighty miles around Washington, is a population of 160,000 negroes, a large proportion of whom are now within our lines, and available for military service.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—The Democratic State mass meeting was largely attended. Dr. W. Youres was President of the Convention, and Merrick and Edes of Illinois, and McDonnell, of Indiana, were the principal speakers.

A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day, and forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shooting for Jeff Davis, &c. Military guards were placed in different parts of the city, and patrols in the streets in the vicinity of the square where the Convention was held, to prevent disturbances. The speeches consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the Administration. The Convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances, and to petition for their redress, protesting in the name of the Democracy against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power which placed Vallandigham in prison.

At 3 P.M., resolutions were introduced, and passed amid great confusion, after which the Convention immediately adjourned sine die. On general trains leaving the city to night the exponents commenced firing on the Soldiers' Home and the houses on the line of the railroad. The military authorities ordered the train stopped, searched the passengers, and about two hundred revolvers were taken and numerous arrests made.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—Just as we go to press, we are informed that the Indian named John E. Kook, so long known in this county, was on Sunday evening last, forcibly assailed and fastened before a hot fire prepared for the purpose, and was left there without clothing, until he was literally baked and burnt brown. The perpetrators of the deed are known, but have not yet been arrested. Their leader is said to be a well-known desperado character in the upper part of this county, by the name of A. P. Tate. He is a man of notorious covetousness, but theft or plunder does not seem to have been the object for this inhuman act, as nothing was missing from the premises, except a little corn meal. We will have full particulars in our next issue.—*Home.* (Ga.) *Constitution.*

FLAG OF TRUCE, &c.

Yesterday evening the enemy sent in a flag of truce for his principal Surgeon, who had been left here in charge of the Federal wounded. From the energy we learn Mr. Loring, in the battle of Sailor's Creek was 600 killed and wounded, and that they supposed our loss to be as great. They claim to have

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1863.

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Special Correspondence of the Advertiser & Register.

The Situation in Mississippi.

BATTLE OF RAYMOND AND BAKER'S CREEK.

FROM MOSES TO JACKSON.

Leaving Mobile on the 15th inst., I arrived at Meridian "on time," and the next morning obtained passage on a transport train for Fortest, where our troops were being massed under Gen. Grant.

The first evidence we had of the Federals was about eight miles from Jackson, where we found the rails pried up and bent. This was repaired in ten minutes. We then proceeded up the 40-mile post from Vicksburg, and some 2½ to 3 miles of Jackson; here the wires were cut in two places and torn down to the city.

Mr. Flannery had them up and in working order by night. The Southern road we found torn up badly. All of the bridges, large and small, were burned. This was done in place amounting to about one mile of track destroyed in all, to the bridge over Peabody river, which was also burned, but not seriously. About 1 o'clock I crossed the ferry and arrived at the Owen House, very much exhausted, fatigued and dirty, not having slept a wink since leaving Mobile.

JACKSON.

Upon entering the city, I knew what I prayed God I never see again—a sacked city and outraged people. A general scene of desolation presented itself. The track of the Southern Road, from Peabody River through the city, including all turnouts and switchbacks, platforms and rolling stock, with offices, &c., were all destroyed. The same road was destroyed in like manner for two miles West. The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad was likewise desecrated North and South from two to three miles each way, capturing with all its buildings, &c. All buildings, magazines and work shops were burned. The Confederate Hospital and all its Institute and stores were burned. I saw nothing some Federal officers were at the table eating while another portion were looting the buildings. The excuse given for so doing was that Mr. Edwards, the proprietor, caused to entertain Gen. Prentiss as he passed through the city a prisoner from Shiloh. The fire and blanket factory East of the Confederate House, the depot hospital, the buildings on the West and North were destroyed.

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captured sixteen pieces of artillery. This may be, if true, that of Loring's. They say Pemberton fell back to the Big Black, crossed the river, and burnt the bridge. They claim to have taken 700 prisoners. We have no news of fighting to day. I have endeavored to obtain such facts as I have been able to obtain. Affairs are beginning to look better, and I sincerely hope the worst has passed. The storm has been long time gathering, and our entrencheds have not yet been attacked; all has been so far out post fighting. Vicksburg has not yet been shaken. Grant's army above and below is estimated at 120,000 men; and now, to make due allowances for casualties, I think that he can hardly bring more than 80,000 men into the field.

CLINTON.

Georgia Items.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Sgt. Major of the 1st Tennessee Regt. vs. George Hill, the Court has been occupied nearly two weeks. Yesterday morning Judge Harden delivered a lengthy and able charge, after which the jury retired. Early in the evening they reported to the Court that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. A large amount of property was involved in the case. The Confederate States were represented by Judge John C. Nicol and Wm. McDonough, Esq., and the defendant by a Mr. Law and Messrs. Gilley and Lovell.—*Southern News.*

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. John J. McCauley, Telegraph Operator at the office of the Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, left the office and has not since been heard of, and no clue to his whereabouts can be obtained. As he had considerable money about him, when he left, it is feared that he may have been foully dealt with.

Mr. McFauley is a young gentleman about 27 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, spare built, with red hair and goatee, blue eyes and complexion somewhat florid. He had on when he left a blue frock coat.

Any information concerning him, will be gratefully received by his friends in this city. We sincerely trust no harm has befallen him, the sole support of a widowed mother and two sisters residing in Western Virginia, the loss to them of a kind affectionate brother would be irreparable. There is considerable mystery about this strange disappearance, and it has excited no little uneasiness in this vicinity.

Loss of Casualties in the 3d Tennessee Regt.—Near Raymond, Miss., May 13th 1863.

Camp Garrison's Report, May 13th, 1863.

Mr. Errett: I have thought proper to send you for publication a list of the casualties in my Col. Jones' Regt. in the battle near Raymond, Mississippi, May 13th 1863. It will relieve the minds of many parents, and friends, in Giles, Ham, Lawrence and Lewis counties. I would be glad to see published a report of the whole battle, in which our part Gregg's brigade constituted the whole force, and the Peters' a corps on the side of the Federals. Gregg's brigade is composed of the 3d, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tennessee and 7th Texas regiments. The 3d Tennessee and 7th Texas brought on the fight, and won the battle or the battle. The 3d and 4th Tennessee were closely engaged, and lost heavily, but not so much as the two former. The loss of the two together in killed, wounded and missing, about 80, that of the 3d, and 7th Texas, 35. I refer you to G. M. Gregg's report, which I suppose will make for the conduct of his brigade, sufficient for me to say, I do not think Confederates will hush to read it, and that the 3d lost none of the character made on other fields. We went into the fight with six hundred, officers and men.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Co. A—Lt. Ridgeway Commanding.

Killed, none. Wounded, Lt. Ridgeway, seriously.

Co. B—Capt. J. H. Johnson, severely.

Co. C—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. D—Capt. J. C. Johnson, severely.

Co. E—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. F—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. G—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. H—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. I—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. J—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. K—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. L—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. M—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. N—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. O—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. P—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. Q—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. R—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. S—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. T—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. U—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. V—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. W—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. X—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

Co. Y—Capt. J. C. Johnson, slightly.

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